

# The Cornell Countryman

AGRICULTURAL

INDEX

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## MAY

1926

Volume XXIII

Number 8



## The good provider



Electric light and power have reached their present development through research and experiment. The Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company have made many contributions to electrical progress. In sections where farms are electrified you will also find the G E Farm Book used as a guide. Ask your electric power company for a copy or write us at Schenectady, New York.

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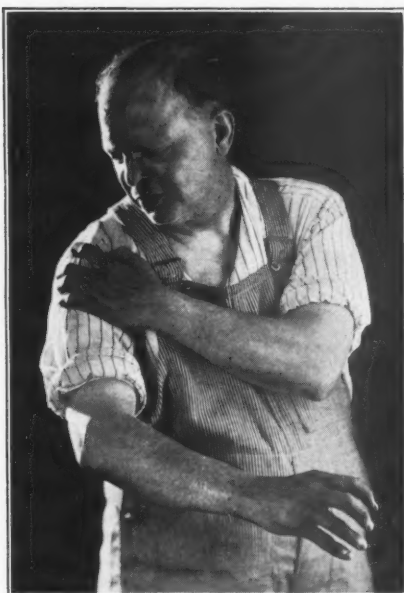








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*Barnes Hall*

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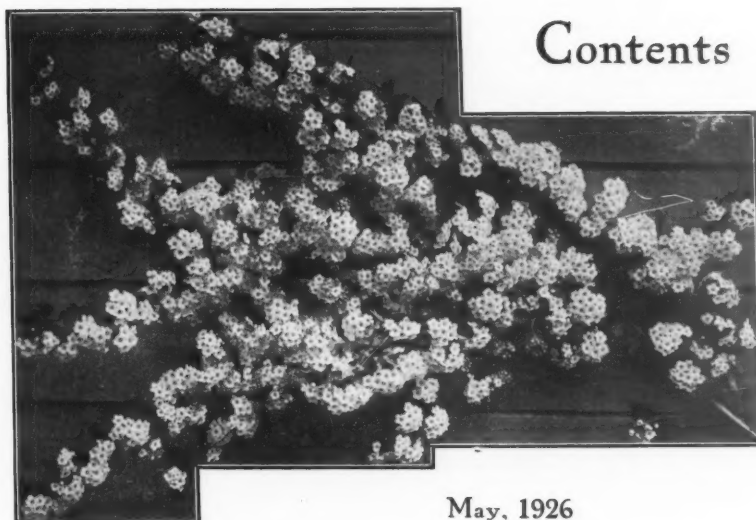


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**The Quaker Oats Company**

Chicago, U. S. A.



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The Swan on Still St. Mary's Lake Float Double, Swan and Shadow!

—Wordsworth

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*vegetable industry*

# The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life — Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXIII

MAY, 1926

Number 8

## The Old Order Changeth in Vegetable Production

By Paul Work

THE daily papers can hardly be trusted to yield a correct picture of American agriculture. Hardly a day passes without the appearance of news or syndicate stories on the problem of the surplus, with King Corn in the foreground. It is strange what silence King Wheat maintains just now, after the furor of two years ago.

The daily papers have little to say about the vegetable industry of our country. Perhaps, like King Wheat, King Vegetable is too comfortable to indulge in noise-making. Consumption is increasing, suburban real estate is selling well and, altogether, most of the vegetable men seem reasonably content. At any rate, the vegetable growers are producing about a billion and a third of our eleven billions of crop value, taking rank alongside of the better known monarchs, Wheat, Cotton and Hay. Corn alone is far in the lead.

THREE prime causes have perhaps been dominant in building the consumption of vegetable food to its present high level. First comes the general recognition of the goodness and of the dietetic value of vegetable food, together with the adoption of better balanced rations for the American family. In the second place, transportation has made vegetables available in all places and at all seasons. Thirdly, business and industrial prosperity have provided the public with the means to purchase not only necessities, but also delicacies, and luxuries of food. Moreover, increased use, economies in production,

and keener competition have served to forestall any general increase in prices and most of the vegetables that were less generally used ten years ago are now cheaper than ever.

While consumption has thus marvelously increased, the methods of production of vegetables has been in a state of rapid flux. Corn, wheat, and pork are produced in ways not

last chapter in the history of many an intensive vegetable district.

SO completely was the old style market garden governed by the labor and manure situation that the increase in industrial wages and the passing of the stable might have appeared well nigh fatal. However, change follows change and the one

shortage has been met by the use of motor driven machinery and the other by the planting of green crops and the purchase of commercial fertilizers. Either of these tendencies is sufficient to necessitate the use of more land; the former requires wider spacing and the latter calls for alternate use of fields for market and manurial crops. Fifteen years ago the time and cost of hauling to market limited local vegetable production to

the areas near the cities, but now come the motor truck and the concrete ribbon extending the three hour radius from twelve or fifteen to sixty or seventy-five miles. Multiplying the radius of vegetable production by five increases the available area for production twenty-five times.

TRANSPORTATION has greatly increased the number of farmers who can grow vegetables to advantage. While some market gardeners have moved to larger and more distant farms, many general, dairy, and meat farmers have taken up vegetable crops. Potatoes and cabbage have long been produced alongside forage, grain, and milk, but now important dairy sections are growing peas or cauliflower for shipment or corn,



The cost of marketing is at a minimum when conducted on a present-day basis.

radically different from the methods and conditions of 1910, save perhaps for the introduction of power traction. Up to that time the vegetable trade was ruled by the products of the nearby gardens, seldom more than ten or fifteen miles removed from the market, and characterized by small areas of high priced land, by intensive cropping plans with close planting and succession and intercropping, by the use of great quantities of stable manure, and by the dominance of man-power in the labor situation. The high cost and scarcity of labor, the decline of the manure supply, the development of transportation, and the demand for suburban lots are rapidly banishing the old fashioned market garden and the real estate booms of the past two years have written the

peas, or tomatoes for canning, and hundreds of isolated farms are growing the single vegetable crop that does best under their conditions. On the other hand, this infiltration is held in check by the increasing intensity of competition. Unbiased observers hold that the vegetable grower is more of a business man than the average farmer, and vegetable production along with other influences is carrying the business viewpoint to the general farm, with resultant ability and willingness to find out what crop is profitable and to discard the ones that do not pay.

THE same token that admits to the daily market the products of a farm sixty miles away also permits



The Market Wagon of 1908

the outflow of vegetables by truck to points as far away as two hundred miles. Syracuse gardeners find strangers from Albany or Buffalo in the adjoining stall cutting prices to get rid of a load, but they also find the same men buying for distant sale and so helping to maintain prices on other products. Thus vegetable markets are being in some degree stabilized. Moreover, these trucks stop at the way stations and Syracuse grown vegetables are found in Freeville and Groton as well as Ithaca, Cortland and Binghamton.

Transportation by rail has not been so radically transformed in its equipment and methods as highway transportation, but its utilization has clearly developed. There have been changes in refrigeration, in routing and diversion customs and in train service that have helped to a great extent. Figures on carlot movements do not show very clear trends and it is doubtful if the total has increased greatly in ten years, in spite of large increases in certain crops. It is true that the carlot movement of lettuce, cauliflower, celery, asparagus, cantaloupes, and spinach are recording steep upward curves, while the great bulk crops of potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions and the like are rather staple and have found their approximate level with consumption increas-

ing only with population. Possibly the motor truck has increased the proportion of city supply grown within 100 miles while it has decreased the proportion grown within 15 miles.

Regardless of what balance is finally reached between crops grown within the motor zone of a market and the crops grown for rail shipment, the distant sections profoundly affect nearby producers, not only by what they actually forward, but by their potential competition. New York muckland lettuce men are adjusting their business to meet western Iceberg competition. They are doing it largely by better grading, packing and selling.

THE changes thus depicted in vegetable production have been registered in an entirely different attitude toward land. We possess suitable vegetable acreage to feed perhaps five countries like ours, for these crops replace crops of lower acre-value as fast as markets are found. As a result, competition is keen, costs must be kept low, products must be of high market quality. Instead of nearness to market being the limiting factor, the adaptation of a crop to conditions of climate and soil dominates. Celery, lettuce, and onions are grown on the muck lands, asparagus on the lighter soils, potatoes and cabbage on medium types and so on. Even among the muck lands climate shapes the cropping scheme. Indiana, Ohio, and Southern Michigan are growers of onions and celery, but their summer days and nights are too warm to be most favorable for Big Boston lettuce which thrives better in Western New York. Tennessee sends early summer tomatoes north and Wisconsin sends winter potatoes south. Lettuce, cantaloupes, and cauliflower come from the far west. In fact, practically every state is now a vegetable state. Nevada has 700 acres of cantaloupes. The lines of transportation now criss-cross in all directions as distinguished from the outstanding north and south movement of twenty years ago.

The greenhouse vegetable industry is undergoing drastic readjustment. Western lettuce undermines the main crop of the glass range and the tomato, which is difficult to transport with high quality, is in the ascendant. Even so, there is question as to the future of the glass house vegetable business and the cost of construction is such that the man with pre-war investment is at a decided advantage.

INSTITUTION service for the vegetable industry has redoubled sev-

eral times during the past fifteen years. In 1910 there were about six vegetable specialists on horticultural or vegetable staffs of the colleges and stations and of the national and state departments of agriculture. The number now reaches well over a hundred and the yearly demand for well trained men is not fully met. Further, the attention to vegetable problems in other departments has increased. Vegetable services in agricultural economics, genetics, plant pathology, entomology, and botany now employ many specialized workers. In one state station, vegetable work is now the major activity and there are six or eight outlying branch stations for research in our field, one being our own Long Island farm at Riverhead.

Service in the institutions is more and more taking the form of study of the underlying factors in production and marketing on the theory that the grower needs new knowledge to help him solve his own problems rather than sharply defined formulae of procedure.

Perhaps the most extensive service development has been along marketing lines. Crop reporting, market news, inspection service, and aid toward better grading and packing are employing large forces of trained men under the leadership of the dynamic and progressive Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the progress is little short of marvelous. The service of institutions is being used by growers. Through bulletins, trade papers, and extension service, findings are carried to the farm. Casual ob-



The Forerunner of the Modern Truck

servation is sufficient to prove that their influence reaches to the operations of the field and so to the bank account.

ORGANIZATION of vegetable growers has progressed spontaneously, and in ways that have grown out of highly varied and special needs. The Vegetable Growers' Association of America has for eighteen years

(Continued on page 253)

# The Farm Shop at Cornell

By L. M. Roehl

THE old rural blacksmiths are rapidly disappearing and few young men are learning the trade. Harnesses are no longer made by the local harness makers, but at the factories instead. Automobiles and tractors are used so extensively that men do not find it profitable to run a saddlery in the rural communities. Few young men are establishing themselves as local harness fixers. They can do better, or at least think they can, in other lines of work. Carpenters' wages are so high that the skilled labor cost of having construction or repair work done on farms makes it good business for farmers to do some of such work themselves.

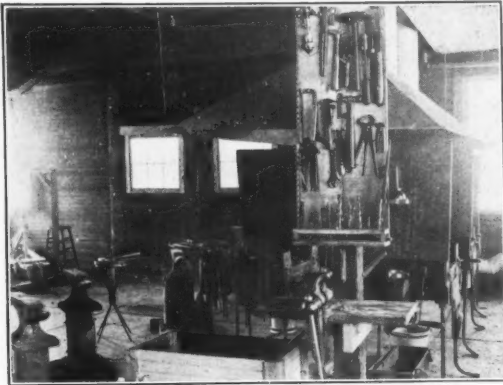
Thus the farmers of today have had thrust upon them much of the work which a decade ago could more profitably be hired done. Those who have no mechanical inclination or ability farm under a much greater handicap than similar men of a decade ago.

It is the purpose of the farm shop courses of the rural engineering department at Cornell to qualify those who take the courses to do the ordinary construction and repair work arising on the farms of New York state. The aim is to help the boys to meet the situation which has arisen by the passing of the rural smith and harness maker. To this end a farm shop has been established in the department of rural engineering. The shop is part of one of the rural engineering buildings. It is 40 feet wide and 48 feet long. There is an outside door at one end which is 9 feet wide and 9 feet 6 inches high for the passage of machinery, vehicles and farm appliances. There are three triple windows at each side and two double windows at one end thus providing ample light for work at any point on the floor.

The shop is equipped with only such tools as farmers find profitable to have for their repair and construction work. The idea being held that if the men who are learning to do the work should use such tools and machines as are used in machine shops and cabinet makers' shops instead of those used on farms the courses will train for the trades and industries but not for farming. Of course, on

entering the shop one will get the impression that the tool outlay is far beyond what a farmer can afford or profitably use. Close observation will reveal, however, that there is merely a duplication of farm hand tools to accommodate a large group of students in the shop at one time.

EFFORT is made to have the kinds of work identical with those which farmers desire to do in pursuing their mode of life. Hence there are two courses offered: one dealing with carpentry and work which is closely allied to it such as saw filing, tool



A View of the Farm Shop

grinding, handle fitting, painting, etc., and the other dealing with harness repairing, rope work, soldering and cold and hot metal work.

There are many problems and jobs arising in each line of work and the limited time devoted to the work allows only a few of the outstanding ones in each kind to be mastered by those who take the work. In each case mastery of tool processes is the background for the work. The following jobs are suggestive of those which make up the work in the courses:

## Carpentry:

- Construct a farm workbench.
- Lay out a rafter for a building of given span and pitch.
- Make out the bill of material for a garage, farm shop or poultry house.

## Saw Filing:

- Joint, file, and set a hand rip saw.
- Joint, file, and set a hand cross cut saw.

- Gum, joint, file, and set a timber saw.
- Gum, joint, file, and set a circular cordwood saw.

## Tool grinding:

- Grind a plane bit, wood chisel, axe, scythe, butcher knife, twist drill, draw shave, shears, mowing machine sickle, and ensilage cutter blades.
- File an auger bit.

## Handle fitting:

- Fit handles in hammer, hatchet, axe, fork, spade, or shovel.

## Harness repairing:

- Take harness apart and do the necessary repair work including making harness thread and sewing straps, breechings, traces, tugs, and other parts; making and applying new leather pieces to replace worn parts; applying repair parts such as hame staples, hame clips, concord clips, cockeyes, etc.
- Cleaning, oiling harness.
- Assembling harness.

## Soldering:

- Operate a blow torch and tin a soldering copper.
- Solder or mend tin and galvanize containers such as milk pails, milk cans, wash tubs, etc.

## Cold metalworking:

- Do such cold metalworking jobs as arise in the repairing of farm machinery; the jobs to give opportunity for practice in cold metalworking tool operations, viz., measuring, hacksawing, drilling, filing, using taps and dies, etc.

## Hot metalworking:

- Do such hot metal working as arises in the repairing of farm machinery; the jobs to give opportunity for practice in all hot metalworking tool operations, viz., bending, straightening, drawing out, upsetting, forging, and welding.
- Shape and temper coldchisels, punches, centerpunches, mattocks, grubhoes, pickaxes, etc.

(Continued on page 253)



# What Can the College Graduate do for his Grange?

By Jennie Buell

**T**HERE are, of course, graduates and graduates of every college.

There is the young man who goes to college avowedly in order to make his coming career more profitable for himself financially and socially. This aim guides him throughout his four years at college; he sees nothing attractive that does not contribute to that end. He finishes, as he entered, bent on promotion and accumulation for himself alone. This college graduate is not likely to be drawn, on any account, into Grange membership. If, perchance, he should suspect that the Grange might aid his own advancement, he will not long remain active in it. For, throughout the more than half century of Grange history, it has been clearly demonstrated that no one long maintains allegiance to this organization who has not come to see in it something more than opportunity for self-aggrandizement. Driftwood he may become, indeed, sluggishly moving for a time along the edge of the stream, but sooner or later permanently lodged by some slight obstruction or by a sudden shift of the stream's course.

Contrasted with such a graduate, is the one who went to college because it meant to him preparation for taking part in the world's work as such, and as distinguished from his own individual career. If he did not have this social vision and sense of obligation to the state or community which made his education possible, he acquired appreciation of them before he graduated. When such a college graduate enters a community where there is a Grange and becomes a member of it, far-reaching opportunities open before him.

The college graduate who has a sense of personal debt and duty, because of what he has received from his college, will find in the Grange an organization responsive to his inclination. Here he will discover a group of people—rural-minded for the most part

—who will this year celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of a fraternal organization built solidly upon the theory that "the farmer is of more consequence than the farm and should be first improved." He will read in its "Declaration of Purposes" such sentences as these which exhibit its broad, human and patriotic aims:

"United by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, we mutually re-

"We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange. We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual. We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional, and National prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition. Faithful adherence to these principles will insure our mental, moral, social and

material advancement."

"We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require."

"We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves, and for our children, by all just means within our power."

In the document from which the

solve to labor for the good of our Order, our country and mankind."

"We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and cooperation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor, and to hasten the good time coming. To reduce our expenses, both individual and corporate. To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining. To diversify our crops and crop no more than we can cultivate. To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece; less in lint and more in warp and woof. To systematize our work, and calculate intelligently on probabilities. To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy."

above quotations are made the graduate of the highest college or university in the land may find justification for membership in the Grange, provided his rural affiliations are such as to make him eligible to belong. To the graduate who is public-spirited and socially-minded, it presents a challenge to the best that is within him. In fact, here is a challenge to "education" itself as we commonly think of the term. Here is an organization which assumes the rank of an educational institution by mapping out a course of continuous education and training for its members. It would not dismiss them from its ranks of students after any four year course. It holds that education and such educational methods as it uses are good for life, reaching from parents to children and children's children. Moreover, its instructions go hand in hand with daily toil, the practical reinforcing and proving the theoretical; the environs and observations of country life enriching and making stronger one's attachments for art and beauty.



In the local hall each Grange begins its service of "developing a better and higher manhood and womanhood."



Where does the college graduate fit into the scheme of an organization with the vision and the accomplishments of the Grange? Obviously he will discern much to appreciate and commend as years of contact with it pass. But, even more obviously at first, he will recognize where in his "education of the schools" offers advantage over this "school out of school." What then, can he, because of his college education, do to help the Grange?

**FIRST** of all, perhaps, on account of missing his accustomed library facilities, he will begin his help with books. Most of us who have not had college privileges do not have library habits. We would not know how to use a large, fine library. We have little notion of its vast resources and helpfulness. We read few books. Their cost makes them seem as luxuries if we must buy them as individuals. Most of our local stores offer only an indifferent selection. If the town or community buys a library, it is soon read and the enthusiasm which procured it does not renew it.

The graduate, trained and accustomed to use a library, can do much to encourage the use of books among members of the Grange. He may be instrumental in making libraries accessible. If he is ingenious and persistent, he will devise ways by which to accomplish these ends. The local library, if there is one, or the county, or state, or his own college library will endeavor to assist him.

2. His acquaintance with sources of material for topics assigned in the Grange program can be most helpful to the lecturer of his Grange.

3. If the graduate comes from an agricultural college, and is not bump-tious with what he has learned, he can give valuable information daily among the men and women with whom he affiliates in the Grange.

4. If the graduate who joins a Grange chances to be from a home economics college, there are endless interesting ways in which she may help or take leadership among Grange girls and women—ways in which they are eager to follow.

5. If, mayhap, he was an athlete in college, he can render the admir-

ing youngsters any amount of welcomed "dope" and instruction.

6. If the graduate had practice in dramatics at college, here is another phase of rural recreation in which he can lend efficient aid. He will find a ready reception for this skill and experience.

7. If the graduate was so fortunate as to have training in speaking and debating in the classroom and college societies, such ability will add greatly to his usefulness in the Grange. His influence and assistance will go far towards making of the Grange a real forum for the threshing out of problems and questions of community and public concern. Here, also, he can usually aid in improvement of parliamentary practices.

8. If, after a time, leadership or an officer's part falls to the graduate, he can increase his service to his Grange by the same brand of faithful, conscientious discharge of his duties that far less advantaged men have given to these positions all through the history of the Grange.

9. Above and through all, the college graduate will render his finest contribution to his Grange by his courteous mindfulness of others through cooperating with the Grange at large in its service of "developing a better and higher manhood and womanhood."

**I**N concluding these suggestions as to what the college graduate can do for his Grange, may I not raise a few questions as to what the Grange may mean to him, the college graduate himself? Is the gain all one-sided? Is the college graduate the only one who gives when he affiliates with the Grange? Is not the friction of his mind, trained in the schools, against the rugged souls skilled in combat with strenuous experiences, worth quite as much to him as to them? Are not his social graces given a finer, more genuine edge, by adaptation to the frank—sometimes blunt—**realness** of unvarnished country folk? Of what avail is his classroom philosophy if it will not ring true when tested by these men and women who have met actuality face to face? Does not the fact that the college in which he himself has been trained is maintained in

part by these very people, make it morally his duty to show appreciation and make some return for what he has received? Is there not here, too, the opportunity to offset what was disappointing in his college life—knowledge of low aims, sometimes, under high advantage; of wasted hours; of occasional mercenary or brutal teaching—to offset these by contact with many truly appreciative people who are striving to utilize their margins of time for worthy purposes, and struggling to give their children better schooling than they themselves have had?

**I**T may be a surprise to the college graduate, when he has joined the Grange, to find that among its members are other college graduates whose diplomas bear date of his babyhood days. It may gratify him to discover that in the membership is here or there a man known as the "Cherry king," or "potato prince," or "Big Bean Booster," because of the huge yields of his fields; or who is nationally known for originating the most popular grape, or orange, or muskmelon; or who has bred the highest egg producing hen; or the cow who holds the world record for milk production. It is wholesome for anyone to understand that "world's records" are not confined to the athletic field.

He finds that the roots of much that is permanent are back among the homes of these fellow Grange brothers and sisters. He comes to feel that these people, their homes and their rural occupations are among the stabilizing factors which have supported and fed his university. They are a very part of it. They are often, indeed, utilizing many of its resources in their homes and in the Grange, in ways he had not guessed.

Moreover, in the Grange forum our college graduate member finds a fresher breath and a welcome for a freer expression of honest opinion and conviction than he sometimes found in the classroom. The frankness with which he hears vital questions discussed may fan in him smoldering resentment at usages and popular sentiments which he has not dared elsewhere to express. He comes, among other experiences, thus into a new respect for that freedom of speech guaranteed to all by our nation's founders.



*Experiments in raising cattle - milk records*

# A Study of Holstein Records

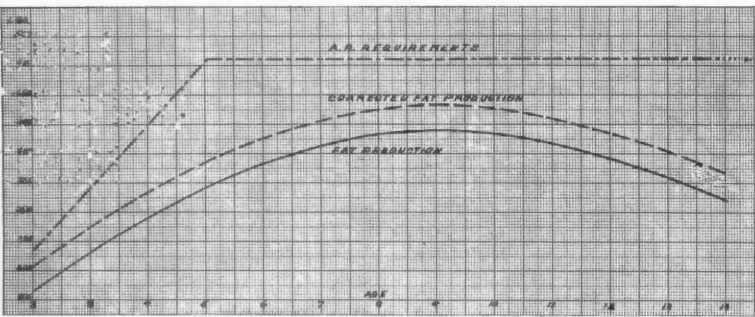
By R. K. Mitchell, C. W. Sadd, and G. H. Cowles

THE records studied were those of the Holstein Herd at Cornell University which are the oldest, the most complete, and the most comparable of any records that are available. In 1874 when Professor I. P. Roberts came here from Iowa his first step to improve the herd was the purchase of a purebred Holstein bull. Although the milk records date back to 1874, a systematic method of re-

for the record of a cow with only a four months' lactation period or under a seven months' gestation period would be of little value. Three hundred and eleven normal lactation periods were selected which were at least thirty-nine weeks long and which included a gestation period of seven months or more. The records were then classified and arranged by six months' intervals according to

six, and eight-year old classes. The weekly records for each class were averaged and Curve II plotted shows the trend of production throughout the year. From this curve index numbers were figured and the percentage production for the last five weeks determined for each class. These percentages varied but slightly for the different classes, the average production for the last five weeks being twenty-five pounds. Adding twenty-five pounds to the fat production curve gave the corrected fat production curve, which is relatively the amount that would be produced if the animals milked for fifty-two instead of ceasing to milk at forty-seven weeks. Upon first glance even the corrected fat curve appears rather low as compared with the advanced registry requirements, but it must be remembered that this contains all the records of all the animals since the herd was founded thirty-four years ago. As a rule only a few of the better animals are selected from a herd to make advanced registry Records.

Curve I



CORDING was not devised until 1889 when Professor H. H. Wing started complete records of milk production. In 1891, a year after Professor Babcock of Wisconsin invented the Babcock test to determine the percentage of fat, the records of the amount of fat produced were begun, and are complete up to the present time. No where else are there for study complete records on a whole herd for thirty-four years or records that have been made by cows that were of similar breeding and kept in similar environment. These records follow the building of a herd starting with old Glista, a great granddaughter of a heifer imported by Professor Roberts, and deal only with animals of direct descendance on the maternal side from this foundation cow.

THE purpose of this study was to investigate: first, the effect of age upon production, second, to examine the method by which the advance registry requirements for fat are determined, and thirdly, to determine the weekly trend of production throughout the lactation period.

In order to make the figures as typical as possible the records must first be examined and only those that are of normal lactations were used,

age from two years to fourteen years as: two years, two years and six months, three years, etc. Then the records for the different classes were averaged and arranged in Table I according to age.

The most significant fact from this table is the relative short productive life of a dairy animal. One notices that there are seventy-two, two-year olds while there are only six eight-year olds, which indicates that less than ten percent of the animals reached maturity and maximum production.

From the above table the figures for average fat production were plotted to form the fat production curve shown in Curve I by the solid line. Then the advance registry requirements for fat were plotted for the different ages to compare with this. Comparison was, however, impossible as the advance registry requirements are on a fifty-two week production basis, while the actual production averaged only a forty-seven week lactation period. This necessitated correcting the actual production to a fifty-two week basis. To make this correction ten animals with normal gestation periods and a fifty-two week production period were taken from each of the two, four,

IT IS the opinion of many breeders that the opportune time for an animal to make a record is at five years of age. It may be the opportune time for the animal, but it is the most difficult for the animal to meet re-

TABLE I

Class	No. in Class	Aver. Production	
		Milk	Fat
2 yrs. ....	72	7942	291.1
2 yrs. 6 mos. ....	29	8340	293.9
3 yrs. ....	33	9391	319.6
3 yrs. 6 mos. ....	24	9329	326.8
4 yrs. ....	24	10561	375.8
4 yrs. 6 mos. ....	19	10748	378.9
5 yrs. ....	18	11428	402.8
5 yrs. 6 mos. ....	14	10657	363.8
6 yrs. ....	13	10836	369.3
6 yrs. 6 mos. ....	12	12796	457.99
7 yrs. ....	11	11325	391.3
7 yrs. 6 mos. ....	10	12338	440.0
8 yrs. ....	6	12708	445.7
8 yrs. 6 mos. ....	4	11176	376.8
9 yrs. ....	3	12766	428.9
9 yrs. 6 mos. ....	5	12474	436.5
10 yrs. ....	6	13689	480.3
10 yrs. 6 mos. ....	1	11592	400.6
11 yrs. ....	3	12225	427.3
11 yrs. 6 mos. ....	2	11433	422.0

quirements, for this is the period of greatest difference between advance registry requirements and actual pro-

duction. The Holstein-Friesian Association bases their requirements on the theory that a two-year old producing three hundred and eighteen pounds of fat will increase her production at the rate of .1479 pounds per day until she is five years of age, at which time she is expected to have reached maximum production, which she should maintain through the rest of her productive life. As a matter of fact the easiest time for an animal to meet requirements is at two years of age or then not until she is

TABLE II

Index Numbers for Milk Production

Week	2 yrs.	4 yrs.	6 yrs.
1	103.5	160.0	149.5
4	114.0	173.5	171.0
8	107.5	158.3	164.5
12	102.5	143.0	153.5
16	98.0	133.0	145.0
20	93.3	124.0	138.5
24	88.4	116.5	132.0
28	83.9	111.3	125.0
32	79.3	106.0	116.8
36	74.5	100.6	106.0
40	70.0	94.5	94.1
44	65.5	84.5	82.5
48	60.3	69.0	70.2
52	55.6	53.5	57.2

seven to nine. However, the latter period is not practical as she may not be as an efficient producer and also less than ten percent of the animals reach that age. Animal production cannot be expected to change by a simple numerical ratio illustrated by a straight line, but in a curve rapidly increasing from the first lactation, little change during middle age, and with a rather rapid decline in advanced age.

**IN MAKING** the correction for fat from forty-seven to fifty-two weeks, index numbers were used which were obtained from the Curve II, showing the trend of production through the lactation period. As a matter of interest, curves for the weekly production of milk were also computed. Many people have often wondered if

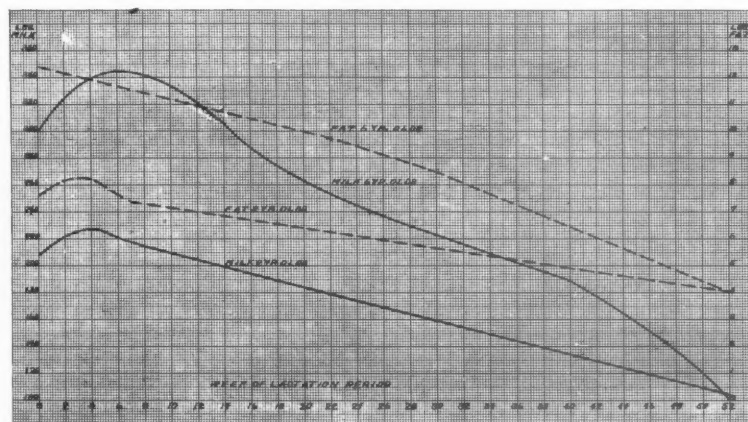
future production during a lactation period could be forecasted. The index numbers were used in an attempt to do this. On the milk production curve two hundred pounds of milk per week was taken as the base index number, of one hundred, and every variation of two pounds in the production per week changed the index number by one unit, as: two hundred and two pounds per week would be represented by the index 101. With the index numbers in Table II an attempt can be made to forecast production.

An example of the use of Table II would be to forecast the production of a four-year old in the fortieth week of her lactation period if she was producing three hundred pounds in the tenth week of her lactation period. The index for the tenth week for a four-year old is 150.5 and for the fortieth week is 94.5. Then 94.5 divided by 150.5 times 300 pounds will give the approximate production

tage of fat which is relatively high at freshening drops quite markedly for a few weeks and then maintains an even rate throughout the lactation period until about the fortieth week when it starts an upward trend reaching about the same level at which it started. Holstein cows may be expected to give a half of a percent richer milk at the beginning and at the end of the lactation period than they do during the major part. As the amount of fat produced by two-year olds varies more or less directly with the milk produced, they are more subject to forcing than six-year olds which have quite a variation in milk flow without any considerable change in the amount of fat produced. These curves further indicate that although the production for different ages begin at different levels they all end at relatively the same place.

In a study of this nature no attempt was made to deduct any arbi-

Curve II



in the fortieth week which would be 188 pounds. In actual practice this is of little value for a single individual, but considering ten or fifteen animals the error is small.

**BESIDES** the index numbers derived from Curve II, one may also find other interesting facts. The per-

centage of fat which is relatively high at freshening drops quite markedly for a few weeks and then maintains an even rate throughout the lactation period until about the fortieth week when it starts an upward trend reaching about the same level at which it started. Holstein cows may be expected to give a half of a percent richer milk at the beginning and at the end of the lactation period than they do during the major part. As the amount of fat produced by two-year olds varies more or less directly with the milk produced, they are more subject to forcing than six-year olds which have quite a variation in milk flow without any considerable change in the amount of fat produced. These curves further indicate that although the production for different ages begin at different levels they all end at relatively the same place.







## Through Our Wide Windows



### The Cornell Countryman

Founded 1903

Incorporated 1914

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					C. G. SMALL

Ithaca, New York

May, 1926

**T**HE Barnyard Ball was a success. Everyone got behind it in a splendid fashion and helped to put the affair across. The committee is to be congratulated on the arrangements made. Why not continue the dance as an annual institution? A group of Juniors and underclassmen appointed by the present committee or the President of the Ag Association would eliminate the inertia of the students' willingness to start the Ag spirit rolling next fall.

**T**HEODORE ROOSEVELT said, "Our civilization rests at the bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness, and the completeness, as well as the prosperity, of life in the country." That the farm and country homes produce some of our best citizens is an established fact. That they are playing a big part in the training of foster children for good citizenship is probably not so well known. Recently we came into contact with an organization, the State Charities Aid Association of New York City, which is devoting considerable effort in

this work of placing homeless children in farm and country homes. We have had some experience in both city and rural homes and can appreciate the advantages of the latter. What better service could a good many farmers render than by taking a youngster into their home for the summer, if not longer, and opening his eyes to nature—the greatest teacher and trainer of all?

**T**HE senior Ag societies have cooperated with the COUNTRYMAN in furnishing an insignia in the form of a plow which is worn on the pocket of the senior blazer. Foresters, botanists, plant path seniors as well as an hus men wear them not because they all will earn their living with the plow but because they are in the *Ag College*—and are proud of it.

**F**ORTUNATE is the farmer who has had foresight enough to adhere to a sane policy of raising sufficient replacement stock for his herds and flocks. The horse and cattle cycle is on the upward trend. Sound young teams are scarce in the east while the supply of dairy heifers has decreased markedly. Extracts from *Farm Economics*, No. 31, of the College of Agriculture, are pertinent to the question. "From 1920 to 1925, the number of dairy cows in the United States decreased 10 per cent—dairy heifers decreased 19 percent in 5 years. The number was too large, but is now too small to maintain the present number of dairy cows.—Apparently there will be a shortage of dairy cows until dairy calves not yet born become cows. This indicates a shortage for 2 to 4 years." In relation to the horse situation we quote also. "The farmer who is so situated that he can raise horses to advantage should keep good mares and apparently might moderately increase his breeding. Most farmers in New York state find it more profitable to buy horses than to raise them. Such persons will doubtless find it profitable to dispose of old animals and obtain young ones while they are cheap."

The farmer who has endeavored to have surplus stock for sale at the peak of price cycles usually finds himself near the bottom of the financial heap over a long series of years. A uniform policy of livestock replacement by the individual farmer will help to iron out the great creases in the livestock price cycles.





## Former Student Notes

'68

G. Willard Platt, a member of the pioneer class which graduated from the University in the year of its foundation, has written to the College of Agriculture requesting that several bulletins be forwarded to him. Fifty-eight years after graduation, Mr. Platt finds that his Alma Mater can still be of service. He is living in Red Hook, N. Y., and desired bulletins upon gardening and general farming.

'12

Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, who is farming on the Bala Farm, R. D. 6, West Chester, Pa., has dropped the name Browne and it was incorrectly used in our March issue.

'13

W. C. Stokoe finds considerable to do in his work as Farm Bureau agent of Livingston Co. He has recently been taking samples of soil to find the sections best suited for growing alfalfa.

Norman Steve is in the coal business in East Rochester. Norm is doing pretty well, as is shown by his recent outlay for a dandy new automobile.

'14

Lew Harvey is farming and teaching school at Marathon in the Texas Valley community.

Carl W. Strauss has moved from Longmont, Colorado, to Malvern, Arkansas, where he is forester for the Malvern Lumber Company. The concern was started in 1880 by his father and manufactures yellow pine and hardwood lumber. It has its own timber land of about 45,000 acres in the central part of Arkansas, near the Ozark Mountains.

'15

James B. Clark opened a retail flower shop at 125 South Fair Oaks Avenue, Pasadena, California, last

### LET'S HAVE THEM, BOYS

We wish to thank the following for the Former Student Notes that they sent us during the past month: R. J. Clark '22 of Westport, R. H. Hewitt '13 of Elmira, H. C. Morse '15 of Gloversville, W. C. Stokoe '12 of Mt. Morris, and D. D. Ward '12 of Syracuse.

We hope this is a hint to other alumni. We and your classmates surely would appreciate notes about you and your Cornell friends.

year. He is still busy as a florist and nurseryman, specializing in chrysanthemums.

'16

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Carrick announce the birth of a daughter, Grace Ann, on April 4, 1926. The new arrival weighed eight and one-half pounds.

On April 17, Revere J. Moore was married to Miss Margaret Cruikshank of Scarsdale, New York. Moore is connected with the Standard Oil Company of Shanghai, China, and he and his bride will sail for there soon.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Grant Schleicher announce the birth of a daughter, Ruth Carolyn. The exact date is not known but the news was contained in a letter received last March. They live at 42-40 S. 160th Street, Flushing, Long Island.

'17

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Houck (Ruth H. Smith '16) announce the birth of a son. With "Jack" Jr. now six and Ruth aged four and a half, he makes the third youngster in the family. Their address is R. D. No. 1, Chipewawa, Ontario, Canada.

Robert Bentley Stevens died Mar. 13, 1926, in Cleveland, Ohio, follow-

ing a brief illness of scarlet fever. Mr. Stevens was born in Ithaca. During the war he was a member of the U. S. Navy, enlisting Dec. 7, 1917. He was employed in newspaper work on the Ithaca Daily Journal and the Ithaca Daily News, on the Syracuse Post Standard, Syracuse American, and the Cleveland Plain Dealer. He was assistant sports editor on the latter, a position he took six months ago.

A. W. Gibson, our Alumni editor, has been in the University Infirmary since March 31 on which day he underwent an operation for appendicitis. He had a setback about the middle of April in the form of an attack of pleurisy, but is much better now and we hope to see him around the campus again soon.

'18

P. A. Hopkins is farming with his father, where they produce certified milk. His address is Pittsford, N. Y.

A son, Joseph Brackin, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kirkland, April 5, 1926. Mr. Kirkland, an instructor in the extension department, and Mrs. Kirkland, formerly Eleanor Miller George '21, are living on the Ellis Hollow Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

Mark Owens, who has been with the Standard Oil Company in Japan for the past seven years, returned to Cornell for a visit to the forestry department about the middle of April. He confided to Professor Guise that he had been married on January 30 to Miss Gertrude May Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Owens will be at home to their friends at Soto Hama, Moji, Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Russell (Miss Gretel Schenck '23) announce the birth of a daughter on April 13, at the City Hospital. They live at 122 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y.

Bryam C. Tiffany, who was working for the federal and state inspec-



## Why Work for Anyone Else When You Can Have a Greenhouse Working For You?

**H**AVE it working for you day and night, growing flowers, that turn into money.

None of your sitting at desk jobs, but fine active, healthy work, that yields surprising profits for you.

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tion service until about a year and a half ago, is now working with the Merchants Dispatch Transportation Service on the New York Central.

'20

Harold A. DuBois is at Forrest Glen, where he is concentrating on poultry, specifically White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. He also keeps purebred Holsteins.

J. G. Gee has accepted the responsibilities of a professorship at the University of Florida. As an added responsibility he and Mrs. Gee recently announced the arrival of a son, Thomas Gibbs, who had an eight pound start in life.

Kurt Mayer is now in charge of the bond department of the Jesup and LaMont Company of 26 Broadway,

New York. He assumed his new duties about the first of February.

'21

Alfred "Al" Herzig is now with the Pacific Lumber Co. His address is Scotia, California.

Richard B. Mihalko, who has been doing shipping point inspection work under the United States and State Departments of Farms and Markets since last October, became assistant county agent in Orleans County on April 1. "Dick" up to last fall was working a dairy farm in partnership with his brother at Hobart, N. Y. We learn indirectly that "Dick" expects to be married soon to Miss Violet Tripp '21 of Glen Falls, N. Y.

'22

Jack F. Herriott and Mrs. Herriott (Stella Fall '22) announce the birth of a son, John Nathan, on April 10. Herriott is an instructor in the farm management department.

Henry Shultheis, of College Point Long Island, was married March 20, 1926, at the First Presbyterian Church at Ithaca, to Miss Ruth Turner of this city. The new couple are now residing in Ithaca, where the groom is a landscape architect with Bryant Fleming Co. of Ithaca.

Louis A. Zehner, editor of the COUNTRYMAN in 1921-22 is assistant county agent for Onondaga County. His headquarters is 415 Glenwood Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

L. C. "Jim" Hurd of Holley has been touring the country looking for a quiet place to visit on his honeymoon. He has been visiting C. D. "Charlie" Richman '25 in St. Petersburg, Florida, for several weeks, having his last real vacation, for "Jim" is soon to take unto himself a wife. Her name is Miss Elizabeth Brent, and she comes from Festus, Missouri. Anyone indorsed by "L. C.", we'll guarantee sight unseen.

'23

Hortense Black is teaching Home Economics in the High School at Wayland, N. Y.

George J. Durkee recently returned by steamer from an extensive trip to San Francisco, and he has settled down to running a general farm near Avon, N. Y.

Mrs. Edith Geneva Partridge of Ithaca, and Raymond A. Newell, of Oxford, were married in Waverly, February 27, 1926. Mr. Newell took

a 1925-26 Winter course at Cornell. The couple are residing in Ithaca.

W. C. Wilcox is living at Barton, N. Y., where he has been in partnership with his father on their 140-acre dairy farm. After the '23 winter course he worked for 7 months under Prof. H. W. Riley in the Rural Engineering department, and after '24 winter course he worked on a muck farm.

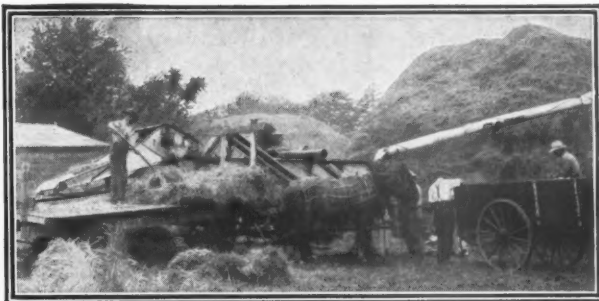
Arthur J. Powers was married August 15 to Miss Margaret Breed of Washingtonville, N. Y. The ceremony was performed at Storm King Arms, Cornwall, N. Y. The couple are now living at 546 Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., where Art is in charge of the Brooklyn laboratory of the Borden Farm Products Company, Inc.

Through Phillip Wakeley a little news has come from J. A. Groenewald. While it is not possible to do more than give a few abstracts from the material sent us, it is of interest to know that he is busily engaged with the Forest Service of British South Africa. His headquarters are at Pietersburg, South Africa, a moderate sized city which is located between the two forest districts that Groenewald helps to control. Having a Ford to run around in, he manages to keep close touch on all of the management operations in his district. Apparently he is very happy and making decided progress in his work. The following postscript to his letter is extremely interesting.

"I meant to tell you how plentiful game is here—recently some fellows shot, near our northern plantation, three large lions inside of 15 minutes, from a Ford car. Grass is very rank and comes up to my shoulder when on horseback, so there is an element of excitement in surveying here when you connect the tall grass with the numerous lions, to say nothing of snakes."

'24

David S. Cook is Organizing Director of the Journalist's Division of the College Men's Tour for 1926. To quote from his bulletin, "This tour offers an unusual opportunity for practice in special writing in rich fields where the choicest subjects assist the journalist's pen." In other words, it is a tour through Europe arranged for writers who would turn the trip into money by writing about it. The whole trip will cover seventy-four days beginning June 19, and returning to New York, August 31.



## Thirty Profits, or—

The man who said, "Opportunity knocks once at every man's door," forgot farmers. Opportunity knocks at every farmer's door thirty times—once at each harvest for thirty years, the average working life.

But even with thirty opportunities it is necessary to make the most of each one, if a man is to be accounted successful. The average cost of power and labor (60 per cent of all production costs)\* eats a great hole in the profit account. And each year this condition, until it is remedied, affects one-thirtieth of the profits of a lifetime.

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\*See U. S. D. A. Bulletin No. 1348.

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Stanley B. Harris is a general farmer and dairyman in business with C. C. Beers of Glens Falls, N. Y. His address is R. F. D. No. 1, Glens Falls, N. Y.

"Lois" Douque has been having quite a vacation we would say. After spending a couple of weeks at Havana, Cuba, she progressed northward, and visited friends at Key West, Miami, and St. Augustine, Florida. From there she stopped at

Washington and Baltimore on her return home. She is now home bureau agent in Steuben County. "Loie" was Women's Editor of the COUNTRYMAN during 1923-24.

Arlene Haynes is teaching at Smithfield Flats, N. Y. Mail will reach her at that address.

J. E. Knott, now instructor in vegetable gardening at Cornell has accepted the position of assistant pro-



## Dynamite—The Handy Man

**D**YNAMITE is valuable not only for ditching, land clearing, tree planting, and subsoiling. It can be used effectively and economically in a surprising number of ways; for instance, to dig post holes, wells, and cisterns, to split logs, and to fill gullies. Write for a free copy of "Land Development with Hercules Dynamite", which tells you how to use it. You will be surprised at the ease with which you can accomplish many odd jobs on the farm with dynamite. Mail the coupon—now.

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fessor of horticulture at Penn State. He assumed his new duties about April 1.

William McMillan is assistant sales manager of the G. L. F. in Ithaca.

A recent letter from W. B. MacMillan states that he is teaching logging and lumbering, also helping in mensuration and research at the Department of Forestry of the Pennsylvania State College. He states that

he is still single but apparently from the tone of his letter is not averse to making a change.

Florence Opie "Opie" is spending the winter in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman A. Page of Greene, N. Y., now have a three months' old daughter, Cornelia, to help occupy their time. They became her proud parents on November 2, 1925.

R. E. "Bob" Wendt is back in Ithaca, and has registered in the Law School for the regular course in that college.

Charles N. Abbey, due to his efficient work as assistant county agent in Orleans County, has been selected as Farm Bureau manager for Cattaraugus County with headquarters at Salamanca. "Chuck" did special work with crops and poultry in Orleans County. He assumed his new position the middle of April.

Sadye F. Adelson is a health and nutrition worker for the Community Health Center of Philadelphia, Pa. She lives at 2002 Spruce Street.

P. T. Dix Arnold is with the Palmer Corporation of Chicago in charge of its experimental farm near Sarasota, Florida. His mail address is Box 212 H, Route No. 1, Sarasota.

Richard Smith Baker of Ithaca, was married on March 27, 1926, to Miss Delphine Charles of Warsaw, N. Y. The wedding took place at the home of the bride.

Alfred A. Doppel is now extension forester for the State of Connecticut. His headquarters is the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn.

Lyman A. Page is in charge of the commission seed department of the Page Seed Company at Green, N. Y.

Edward Willim, Jr., is engaged in junior project work in New Castle County, Delaware, with headquarters at the University of Delaware, in Newark. He was married on January 27 last to Miss Christine E. Kirby of Smyrna, Delaware.

'25

Lloyd Bump is at present with the Cuba, New York, Cheese factory. He was formerly located in Abbots, New York, where he did similar work. Lloyd was recently married to Miss Cole of Rushford, and the new couple are staying with the bride's father, Harry Cole, while preparing their new home in Cuba.

Anna Helen Dickson is living at home this year. Her address is Bovina Center, New York.

A. A. Doppel, who took his Master's degree last fall, was recently appointed Extension Forester for the State of Connecticut. Doppel started upon his new work in January of this year after spending most of the fall and early winter in the Catskill



Mountains. His address will be Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn.

W. E. Dunham, who did graduate work here last term, is now teaching the courses in bee-keeping in the department of zoology and entomology at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Charlotte Hopkins ("Hopie") has the position of head dietitian in Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio. Formerly she was administrative Dietitian in Jones Hospital, Boston, Mass.

A. L. MacKinney accepted an appointment as field assistant at the Southern Forest Experiment Station, effective February 15 of this year. MacKinney has been with Mr. Dana at the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station at Amherst since last June.

J. T. McNair is now married and is operating his father's farm at Dansville, N. Y.

J. Alex Munro, who had been doing graduate work here, has gone to the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, where he is teaching entomology and apiculture.

Charles "Chuck" Newton is teaching in South Byron, New York.

Alice Parker is teaching at Westminster, Maryland.

Hoke S. Palmer was one of the speakers at the conference of poultry extension specialists at Washington, D. C., which was held from March 3 to 6 inclusive. Hoke's talk on *The Future of Culling* was straight from the shoulder and brought forth a fine response from the delegates. He is now poultry extension specialist at the University of Delaware.

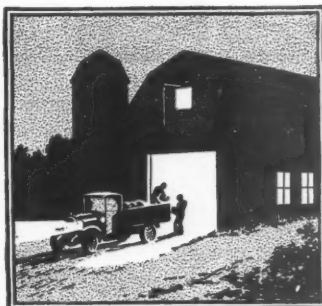
Hardick Smith holds a position in the Electrical Testing Laboratory, New York City.

A. K. "Al" Strong has given up his position as salesman for the Purina Mills to take a job in Hartford, Connecticut, with the Ford Sales Agency in that city. "Al" is pretty familiar with Henry Ford's "crates of bolts."

Ross H. Baisden is studying for an M.S. degree at the school of business, Columbia University. He is busy at night as mail and information clerk at the Hotel Pennsylvania. His home address is 1105 Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

David F. Davis, Jr., captain of the

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LIGHT  
IS  
SUNLIGHT



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AND  
BEST  
BY TEST

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**LIGHT**

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baseball team last year, was married on January 4, at Binghamton, N. Y., to Miss Dorothy E. Lacey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winfield W. Lacey of that city. They spent their honeymoon visiting France.

William J. Garypie is employed by the Everett B. Clark Seed Company of Milford, Conn., and is stationed at its branch production house at Greeley, Colorado. He is engaged in

experimental work with seed beans. His address in Greeley is 810 Twelfth Street.

H. P. Howell has been with the Princeton Nurseries at Kingston, N. J., and is selling ornamental nursery stock. He recently announced his engagement.

Anne E. Barrett is a dietitian at the Memorial Hospital in Morristown, New Jersey.

**This valuable book is FREE!!**

**A** POSTAL card from you will bring you by return mail the new edition of the "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives"—100 pages of interesting and valuable information profusely illustrated.

The book will show you how to clear your land of stumps and boulders, blast your ditches and plant your trees with dynamite. It gives complete instructions in handling explosives, and explains how to apply them successfully and economically to many kinds of farm work. Write today for free copy.

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Equitable Building, New York, N. Y.

**DU PONT**

Jack Crandall blew back for the Barnyard Ball along with the Isle o' Blues orchestra. He is managing the Colgate Inn at Colgate and would be glad to see grads and undergrads who happen by that way.

F. M. Porch was appointed last February as sales representative in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky, for the American Creosoting Company. Porch is living at the Y. M. C. A., Louisville, Ky.

Louise Stanton attended the National Association for vocational education at Cleveland, in February. She is now teaching home economics at Linesville, Pa.

Clayton Whipple is an athletic coach and instructor of agriculture at the Marion High School, Marion, N. Y. Mail will reach him by addressing P. O. Box 284, Marion, N. Y.

'26

Dorothy Louis has been known as

Mrs. Ellis R. Lake ever since March 28 of last year. Her home is at 510 South Avenue, Syracuse.

Raymond Newell, one of this year's winter poultry course students, not only absorbed a considerable amount of information from various members of the poultry department, but he also took as his wife the poultry librarian, formerly Mrs. E. G. Partridge. Fortunately for the library, she has consented to remain in charge for a time, while Ray is working on the poultry farm of Professor W. I. Myers at Estes.

Gladys Watts was married on February 22 to Ernest Frane. The couple is now living at 294 Alexander Street, Rochester.

Miss Marjorie D. Van Ordo, has announced her engagement to Lester C. Kienzele, a 1925 Union graduate.

R. T. "Tommy" Termohlen is working for the Loudon Co. in the barn construction department. He is located in Albany.

'27

F. N. "Nate" Dean, who transferred to Ohio University last fall, was in town the week-end of March twenty-seventh. "Nate" is all enthused about the cornfed maidens of the Buckeye State.

A. H. "Shorty" Delong is away, 'way up in the frozen North near Hudson Falls, where he has purchased a dairy, and is running his own milk route in Glen Falls. "Shorty" always did seem like an enterprising young business man.

'28

J. H. "Jim" Walkley has taken leave of absence until February, 1927, to do a little sheepherding with his brother.

#### COOPERATIVE HEN CULLERS TAKE BIRDS AT \$0.0695 COST

Professor H. E. Botsford says that thirty-six farm bureaus in New York state cooperated with the State College of Agriculture during the summer of 1925 in the employment of persons to cull poultry.

The persons recommended for this work by the poultry department are those who have successfully completed the work at the Cornell Judging School and who, in addition, have enough experience and judgment to cull flocks of hens with success. Paid culling is a service supplied by the farm bureau and the State College at cost, and enables the poultry keeper

to have his flock culled at a minimum expense of time and money. The farm bureau hires a man for the work based on the number of individual applications received from poultrymen of the county.

During July, August, and September, 1925, the paid cullers handled 234,650 birds, an average of 6,518 to the county. The number culled out was 62,417, or 26.6 per cent of the birds handled. This is at the rate of 1,734 a county. The cost is based on a certain rate, such as one and one-half cents or two cents a bird handled. From this charge the wages and expenses of the culler are paid. The total cost to the cooperators in 1925 was \$4,231.39 in 35 counties, or an average of \$120.90 a county. Dividing this cost among the birds actually culled out of the flock, it shows a cost for each cull removed of .0695.

#### VEGETABLE GARDENING PROF DISCUSSES TOMATO GROWING

##### Crop Usually Pays for Fertilizer Up to 1,600 Lbs. Per Acre

Assistant Professor F. O. Underwood of the vegetable gardening department says that the tomato requires a long season to mature a full crop so that anything a grower can do to hasten the maturity of the crop means a larger yield. The kind and amount of fertilizer used play an important part in producing maximum yields, although the value of using well-grown plants, getting them set out at the proper time, as well as soil and weather conditions, may not be neglected.

The majority of growers in the state now use some fertilizer and this is essential to the best results. The kind and amount used to the acre varies according to section where grown.

Where a grower is applying manure liberally (twelve to twenty tons to the acre) either to the tomato crop or on the preceding crop in the rotation, there is evidence that the nitrogen and potash supply of the crop is probably satisfied. Additional phosphorus usually pays, as manure is known to be normally deficient in this element. Phosphorus tends to increase fruit and seed parts of plants which probably accounts for increased yields and early maturity of the tomatoes, which usually follows where such material is used. Acid phosphate is the best source to use and if applied at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre, supplementing the manure, good yields will be secured at a minimum expense.

## When They Go On Grass? —What Then?



### Grass Alone Won't Make Milk

Very soon your cows will go to fresh pasture. They like it and it stimulates them. It is good as far it goes, but they cannot eat enough to maintain their condition and their full flow of milk on grass alone.

In 100 pounds of average pasture grass there is 3.7 pounds of digestible protein, but only 15.9 pounds of total digestible feed. That is not enough. Your cows would have to eat 170 to 190 pounds of grass a day. They cannot graze or hold 100 pounds.

#### The Voice of Authority

By Prof. W. J. Fraser, Illinois Experiment Station: "It would require 30 acres of pasture to support an ordinary cow. To graze this area she would have to travel 30 miles a day and have a muzzle two feet wide."

By Prof. Hooper, Kentucky Experiment Station: "I clipped 100 pounds of bluegrass and it filled three gunny sacks." A cow cannot hold this much grass.

Your cows will go right on making milk, but they will not make it all out of grass. They will draw protein, fat and mineral matter from their own bodies to fill the milk pail. They will get poor, exhaust themselves, become unprofitable and go dry weeks or months before they should.

Give your cows a balanced grain mixture with their grass. Feed three to eight pounds daily per cow according to yield. Grass is laxative, therefore you should avoid laxative concentrates. The following ration is one of the best you can feed:

Corn Gluten Feed 300 pounds; ground corn 300 pounds; ground oats 200 pounds; wheat bran 200 pounds. Start this ration when cows go to pasture and they will go through the summer and into the fall—in fine condition and full production.

#### This Valuable Book Free

"The Gospel of Good Feeding" is a brand new book of 64 pages. It gives you the newest ideas on feeding. It will help you to make more money—day in and day out—summer and winter. It contains 28 rations for dairy cows, steers, hogs, sheep and poultry.

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No. 38

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The farm value of milk produced in the United States is said to be at least two and a half billion dollars.

Transporting, processing and manufacturing this raw material adds much more to its value.

The dairy products industry is highly technical. Agricultural colleges contribute to its personnel much of the technically trained supervision. Many '26 graduates will enter this field. We wish them all success.

Our service to the industry consists in furnishing the special equipment required. Whether the finished product be fluid milk, condensed milk, butter, cheese or ice cream you will find in the CP Line machinery designed and built to deliver quality products at minimum cost.

To supply the demand for CP products there are fourteen CP factories. Sixteen sales branches render service everywhere in the U. S. A.

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  - 2—OLD FASHIONED FAVORITES—DELPHINIUMS, FOX GLOVES, C. BELLS, LILY OF VALLEY, DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS, HEPTACAS, and all the old-time garden BORDER FAVORITES, were any 12, Now Special, any 15 for \$1.00 or 100 for \$5.00. Order any you want—we have them.
  - 3—BIG GERANIUMS, all colors, 12 for \$1.50; BIG CANNAS, all colors, 12 for \$1.50.
  - 4—FANCY DAHLIAS—12 for \$1.00; GOLD MEDAL GLADIOLI 100 for \$4.00.
  - 5—SPLENDID 3 year old H. T. ROSES such as COLUMBIA, OPHELIA and 40 others—12 for \$6.00; 100 for \$45.00.
  - 6—L. I. VEGETABLE PLANTS—100 for \$1.50; 1,000 for \$10, assorted. Cabbage, Lettuce, Egg, Tomato, Celery, etc. Above a few Bargains. Order them now and also send for our full list. 10% extra free plants for mention of this paper with your order and check.
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### *It is you who must carry the new age to the farm*

Chief among your problems, when school days are over, will be organization of farm life to give parity in methods with the business and industry of the city.

For one third what city water costs, Crane automatic water systems, operated by gas or electricity, provide running water to the farm house and barns. Thus is made possible modern plumbing, with all it entails in lessened labor, better health, and increased pleasure in living.

You know too, that stock thrive when fresh, clean water is always available.

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CRANE: PARIS, BRUSSELS

### LAST CHANCE TO OBTAIN CORNELL PEDIGREED CHIX

#### Breed Improvement Project Puts Limit on Chicks Sold to a Breeder

The poultry department of the State College of Agriculture announces that any breeders wishing to get chicks from their high line pedigreed stock should order them immediately as the supply is beginning to run short. A few more orders can be taken for the May 12 hatch and some for May 19 and 26.

The prices at which the College is releasing these chicks are:

15 Chicks .....	\$8.00
25 " .....	13.00
50 " .....	25.00
100 " .....	45.00

The eggs used for hatching are carefully selected; being white, two ounces or more in weight, and of proper shape and strong shell texture. This is one of the poultry department's breed improvement projects and it therefore limits the number of chicks sold to any one breeder.

#### The Farm Shop at Cornell

(Continued from page 239)

In the shop courses it is aimed to teach how to do the ordinary con-

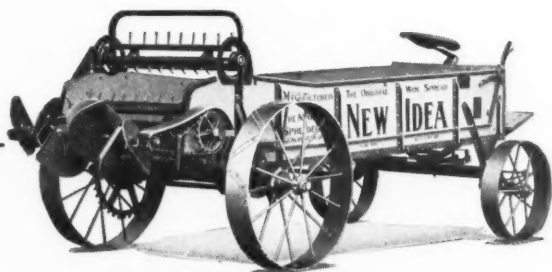
struction and repair work which arises on the farms of New York state with such tools as farmers can profitably own.

#### The Old Order Changeth in Vegetable Production

(Continued from page 238)

functioned chiefly in holding an annual meeting which has been an important clearing house for a representative group of growers, chiefly northern and eastern, but under the present program the building of a compact national body has been begun through the affiliation of state and local associations. There are now eight live state vegetable growers' associations of which New York's is the oldest and perhaps the most active. It in turn is formed by the federation of twelve local groups. Horticultural societies in some states lend mild service to the vegetable interests, but the tendency is toward the formation of independent bodies.

In summary, it is clear that the vegetable industry is highly plastic. Conditions of production and selling are fast changing and both the growers and their servants are freely adjusting themselves to new circumstances, more from the sheer necessities of the struggle for existence than for any other reason.



Model 8, NEW IDEA Spreader

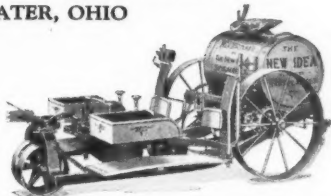
### FOR THE BIG BUSINESS OF BETTER FARMING

New Idea Farm Equipment offers the best possible investment. It is thoroughly efficient—and can be depended upon for a long life of Trouble-Free Service.

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#### The NEW IDEA Transplanter

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## Odorless Cleanliness Brings Profit

Dairy products of any kind are easily harmed by bad odors. To protect their quality and worth washed dairy surfaces should be odorless.



not only leaves all washed surfaces odorless but it also sweetens stale places—thus leaving Wyandotte cleaned areas in a sweet smelling, sanitary condition.

Furthermore, the ease, the quickness, and the economy with which this sweet smelling Wyandotte cleanliness can be secured results in profit for users of this effective dairy cleaner.

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in every package

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## Forest Home Inn



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Special Catering

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Steak or Chicken Dinners

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Dial 2282

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That's always in our mind at this store. We know that people like to see a business prosper that considers the customer's return.

If we can get that idea over to you, and if you find that this is that kind of a store, we'll never have to be anxious about our success in it.

*Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes and other high grade things at prices fair to both of us.*

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Devoted to  
Local  
Events

# The Campus Countryman

Around the  
Top of  
"The Hill"

Volume VII

Ithaca, New York, May, 1926

Number 8

## DOMECON BOYS TO OPEN "HOTEL EZRA CORNELL"

**Elaborate Program Is Planned for  
Affair on May 7 and 8**

Hotel managers will spring into the limelight on May 7 and 8 when, according to a word from the third floor of domecon, they will stage a formal "hotel opening," when one of the buildings on the campus will become a temporary "Hotel Ezra Cornell." The building to be surprised in this way will be converted from its present use into a regular hotel with kitchens, pantries, engine room, lobbies, dining room, a ball room, and bedrooms.

The students in the course of hotel administration have planned this event because of their feeling that they should come into closer contact with men actually in the hotel game. Invitations to the opening have been sent to hotel men throughout the state, and to the parents and friends of the students. Arrangements have been made for special transportation from New York, as well as from Albany and intermediate points.

On Friday, May 7, visitors will be entertained by inspection tours around the University, including visits to the classes and labs used by the hotel students. Friday evening is set aside for a formal banquet and dance. The music for the evening has been obtained through the courtesy of the Hotel Roosevelt in New York City, which has arranged for the presence of Ben Bernie and his orchestra.

Saturday morning there will be more inspection trips, while the Navy lacrosse game, the Dartmouth baseball game, and the dual Yale track meet will be extra drawing cards on that afternoon.

All the work in connection with rearranging the building and carrying out the opening, even to the purchasing and cooking of the food for the Friday night banquet, will be done by the students themselves.

## SCIENTISTS TO CONVENE HERE DURING SUMMER

In view of the plans of local botanists and plant scientists the usual quiet period that follows summer school will not be in evidence this year. The campus is to be the scene of the Fourth International Congress of Plant Sciences, which will bring prominent scientists from all parts of the world to Ithaca during the week of August 16 to 23.

Plans for the convention are rapidly taking form, the program is ready for the press, and a great deal of interest is being shown in the Congress, which is to offer the first opportunity ever arranged in the United States for a conference of all those engaged professionally in plant work.

The congress will be divided into

about a dozen sections, each of which will hold four invitational morning programs, which will occupy a little more than one-fourth of the available program time. Nine of the sections thus far authorized are in charge of local ag college professors, who are acting as secretaries of these sections.

The president and presiding chairman for the Congress is former Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey. Chairmen of the various sections are to be chosen from among the visitors from foreign countries.

In addition to the formal sectional programs there will be ample provision for informal round table discussions, non commercial exhibits, excursions to neighboring regions, and inspection tours.

General inquiries concerning the Congress should be addressed to B. M. Duggar, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

## CORRESPONDENCE COURSES BECOMING VERY POPULAR

Over a hundred persons are enrolled in the correspondence courses in farm management, prices and co-operative marketing, according to word from the ag ec department.

The ages of those enrolled varies from 16 to 55, including farmers of mature years, and their sons who have yet to attain their majority.

Records show that approximately 80 percent of those enrolled are over the age of thirty. Some of those registered have had college courses, while some others have never had any schooling since leaving the fifth grade.

## NEW SCHEME IS DEvised TO HELP JUDGE ACTING

A new score card that has recently been devised by the rural social organization department for the judging of dramatic work will be used in the selection of winning groups of rural actors in an inter-county contest that will be decided at Cazenovia on May 7.

In this contest the groups that compete will be those that have been selected after trials in their respective counties. The work in the individual counties is under the supervision of the home demonstration agents, who are working with the aid of local judges. It is expected that the new score card will greatly simplify the task of making accurate verdicts.

The two winners of the Cazenovia contest will be awarded prizes of theatrical equipment, the first prize being a make-up kit, and the second prize a set-up curtain. Professor A. M. Drummond of the department of public speaking in the College of Arts will be chairman of the judges who make the final selection.

## HICK'S HOP A BIG SUCCESS AG SPIRIT MUCH EVIDENCED

**Overalld Mob Does Haymow France  
As Barnyard Zoo Looks On**

Three hundred and fifty ticket buyers participated in the big "revelation" otherwise known as the Hick's Hop, held on April first in the old Armory, where "a good time was had by all."

In the center of the armory floor the members of the "Isle o' Blues" orchestra, dressed in the correct informal attire, established their headquarters, and dispensed melody for the dancing.

At one end of the ballroom a small delegation of honest-to-goodness chickens tried hard to view the festivities with equanimity. One white leghorn gentleman succeeded in developing quite a "Charleston crow" before the night was over.

Near the chicken coop was a pair of sheep that did not seem to be particularly perturbed by the antics of the dancers. After observing the party for a time, and condescendingly amusing all visitors the lambs quietly lay down to rest and ruminate.

Reg'lar good cider and the kind of doughnuts that "mother used to make" were eaten with avidity by the aggies and their guests. A rural effect was given by the corn shock decorations that concealed the natural landscape of the gym.

Singing, lecturing, and magical acts entertained the couples during intervals when the orchestra was inactive. The electrician in charge of lighting created frequent twilight effects, replacing the lunar orb with a spotlight that searched out the best dancers, and never succeeded in finding them.

Costumes were all of the overall type, although all sorts and varieties of out-of-the-ordinary garb were present, even to silk hats.

*Genus equus* figured in the evening's program when Spark Plug assumed the role of motivating influence for buggies and hayracks that seemed to be acceptable taxis.

## EDITORS AND AGENTS MEET FOR ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Home demonstration agents, assistant agents, and county clothing leaders met at the College of Home Economics the week of April 12 for their annual spring conference. Among the speakers on the program were Dean Cornelius Betten, Dr. C. E. Ladd, director of the extension service, Miss Alice Blinn, formerly in charge of home economics publications and now research editor of the "Delineator," and Mrs. Maud Sperry Turner, better known as Celia Caroline Cole, editor of the Beauty Department of the same magazine.

## AG ATHLETES ARE DOWNED IN BASKETBALL AND TRACK

### Lack of Material Handicaps Crew Baseball Outlook Good

A review of Ag athletics for the college year reveals the fact that the indoor season has been a succession of Waterloos for the farmer representatives. After winding up a successful outdoor season last fall by defeating Law for the University soccer championship, Ag waded into intercollegiate basketball with a confidence that proved somewhat misplaced. The hoopsters pulled in with a fifth place in the league after winning three games and losing four. They rolled up 98 points to their opponent's 103.

Indoor track was another stumbling block. In the intercollegiate relay race held at the time of the Michigan-Cornell track meet on March 27, the Mechanical Engineers nosed out Agriculture for a first place after running a race that track fans say would have done justice to the varsity. This was a reversal of the outcome of last year's relay, when Ag captured first after making up a heavy handicap on the last lap.

With the reappearance of outdoor activities attention has switched to the intercollegiate rowing lineup. Hopes that the general stock of ag athletics were due for an immediate rise have been squelched somewhat by the lack of material. The outlook for baseball is somewhat better. If all goes as the ag fans hope it to, the ball nine and crew will donate two more cups to the collection in the "libe" case.

### SPRING PRACTICE BEGINS FOR CATTLE JUDGING TEAM

Candidates for next fall's livestock judging team have started "spring practice" in the form of week-end trips to leading dairy farms in the state. Over 20 students are in the competition, several students having fallen in step with the members of the an hus 27 class in judging.

Two judging teams to represent Cornell at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield, Massachusetts, next fall, will be selected from these individuals at the end of this term. As in previous years one team of three members will judge dairy cattle, while another of five members will judge general livestock. After the Springfield contest one team will be selected to judge at the National Dairy Show.

### STUDENTS CUT CLASSES

Twenty odd students in floriculture gleefully cut classes the week before Easter in order to stretch the one week's vacation into two. They scattered to the four winds, going as far east as New York and as far west as Chicago, spending the week in retail flower shops, where they gained practical experience in handling pre-Easter trade.

### 20 YEARS AGO

(From the COUNTRYMAN, May, 1906)

Professor Wing's office is now directly under the Treasurer's office in Morrill Hall; Professor Pearson is on the first floor of Stimson Hall at the west end, in the old faculty room; Professor Rice has moved up to the Poultry Building.

The Agricultural Buildings have a large force at work on them. The manufacturing part of the Dairy building is nearly completed. The main building has the outer and inner walls carried above the first story.

Professor John Craig, who recently returned from a three weeks' trip in the South, has described his journey before the Lazy Club.

Work on the University Farm has commenced. The investigations concerning timothy will be continued.

### PROFS PRANKS

Professor H. C. Thompson of veg gardening quietly slipped away recently and came back with a broad smile. It seems that he passed his language exams at Ohio State, where he is nearing a doctorate. According to the rest of the veg gardening force the professor is quite a linguist, but the Ohio people are hard-boiled, and they wanted to know.

Professor E. S. Savage of an hus left on April 14 for a several days' swing through Pennsylvania. He went first to "Philly," where he investigated the relationship of the Philadelphia milk market to the feed situation in that state. His itinerary included a two day visit at Penn State.

Professor Dwight Sanderson, who is spending his sabbatic leave in Europe, recently sent a number of books on rural and village life to the ag library. Those which have arrived deal primarily with conditions in France, but a number by German authors are expected in the near future.

Professor B. B. Robb of rural engineering radioed a speech on "How Electricity Can Make Farm Work Easier" from WGY, Schenectady, on April 21.

Professor L. H. MacDaniels became the proud father of a daughter, Carolyne Rudd, who graced the University community on April 9.

Professor L. A. Maynard of an hus, who is on sabbatic leave at Yale, returned to his campus haunts for Easter vacation.

## ORPHAN SCHOOL IS HELPED BY LOCAL CAMPUS PEOPLE

### Paul Yashin Returns After 15 Years, Taking American Methods

Ag campus influence is extending to a new quarter as the result of unofficial aid extended by a group of professors and students to the John Reed colony for orphan children in Russia.

Donations to the extent of over six hundred dollars are being invested in a set of machinery and equipment for use by the 100 orphans at the school. The Home Economics Club has given \$125 for supplies, many of which have already been shipped.

The school is to be under the directorship of Paul Yashin, who came to this country from Russia 15 years ago, and who sailed from New York on his return trip on April 21. While in America, Yashin devoted his time to studying American agriculture and in becoming proficient in modern farming practices. For the past seven years, Mr. Yashin has been at Cornell, where he has had most of his training.

Local friends of the project have concentrated on three objectives, namely, the buying of farm tools for the spring work on the farm, the equipping of the kitchen for the girls, and the sending of useful articles to the whole colony.

The orphans in the school are all children whose parents died in the great famine of 1921, and who now face the problem of self-support. It is hoped that the continued aid of their American friends, under the leadership of Mr. Yashin, will do much to improve conditions now existing in the colony.

### SOFT-BALL BUG INFECTS PLANT PATH DEPARTMENT

The plant path department has recently become interested in a new pathogene, the "soft-ball bug," which has infected members of that department as well as the department of farm management. The effects of the infection were first evidenced on April 14, when the members of the two departments assembled in the ag quadrangle where they indulged in a game of soft ball in which the farm management staff took the inside track from the start, triumphing over their opponents by a score of 9 to 2.

### SAVAGE JUDGES

A slight admonition for campus livestock enthusiasts accompanied Professor E. S. Savage's mention of a Cobleskill agricultural livestock show held during April. Professor Savage, who spoke on *Spring and Summer Feeding*, and later judged the fitting contest, says that the students at Cobleskill had their animals cleaner and in better shape than the local an hus men had their animals that were shown during Farmers' Week. However, Professor Savage concedes, the animals were not as well shown at Cobleskill as at Cornell.



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### FORESTERS HEAR GREELEY TALK AT SPECIAL MEETING

#### President Farrand Speaks to Club on Forestry Problems

The Forestry Club held a special meeting on March 25 for the purpose of giving all foresters a chance to hear Colonel William B. Greeley, head of the United States Forest Service.

Colonel Greeley talked on the development of the Forest Service since its beginning over twenty years ago. He told how public opinion had changed in the last few years with regard to the use of National Forests. Formerly these forests were considered preserves set aside for future use, while now they are looked upon as supplies to be used carefully and conservatively.

In the course of his talk Colonel Greeley told of the opportunities for trained foresters in the Forest Service, as well as in private enterprises.

President Farrand supplemented Colonel Greeley's talk with an interesting discussion. Several of the professors of the department were at the meeting, which adjourned after the cocoa and cake had been served.

### PRACTICAL BULLETIN ISSUED BY COLLEGE ON SOIL SURVEY

The first practical bulletin of the soil survey type to be issued by the college has just come off the press, bearing the number E 121. This bulletin, written by F. B. Howe, soil surveyor of the college, is a sequel to the technical soil survey bulletin of Tompkins County recently compiled by Mr. Howe and H. O. Buckman, professor of agronomy, with H. G. Lewis of the Federal Soil Survey. The bulletin, which contains over 60 pages, is packed with information regarding the needs of the soil of Tompkins County, together with recommendations for the solution of definite farm problems concerning crop rotations, fertilization, liming, etc. It is the first of a series of such bulletins that will deal with various counties in the State.

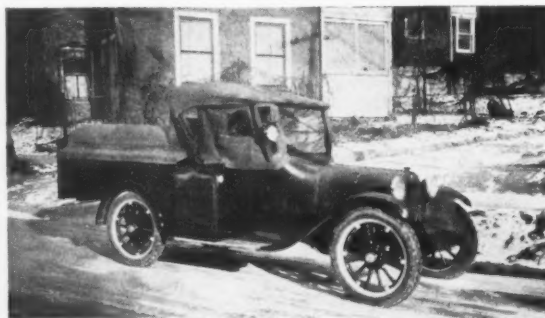
### SAVAGE IS RE-ELECTED

At the third annual meeting of the College Feed Conference Board, held in New York City on Feb. 26-27, Professor E. S. Savage of an hus was re-elected secretary of the organization. This board is composed of feed experts from thirteen east Atlantic and seaboard states. The object of the board, as stated by Professor Savage, is to suggest and approve open formulas for farm feeds.

Ten graduate students in advanced farm management sacrificed their Easter vacations to the cause of science, and under the supervision of Professor E. G. Misner of ag ec, they spent the week in Chenango county

where they were busy obtaining dairy farm management records bearing on the cost of milk production.

This is the fifth year since the first trip of the kind was taken. The results of the first year's research are published in Cornell bulletin 451, and the results for the second and third trips have been accepted for publication and, according to Professor Misner, will be out soon. The surveys are made in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.



### TOO MUCH IS ENOUGH

Most people can't squeeze blood out of a stone because most stones don't have blood. Following the same line of logic it is easy to arrive at the conclusion that most people don't work 35 days in one month simply because most months don't include 35 days.

But in spite of this seeming obstacle "Bert" Jennings of rural engineering, has accomplished the feat of working 35 days in a 31-day month, and has backed up his claim to that effect with convincing evidence. His report for the month, when footed, shows the total number of days spent in regular discharge of duties to be 35. The department is proud of this feat, and challenges any other department on the hill to "beat Bert."

### RURAL LIFE PLAY AWARDS ANNOUNCED BY R. S. O. DEP'T

Results of the rural life play contest conducted last fall under the auspices of the department of rural social organization were given out by the department on April 14.

This contest, which was carried on with the cooperation of the New York State Home and Farm Bureau Federations, the New York State Grange, and the Grange League Federation, was open to amateur writers who submitted plays on rural life themes.

The west and middle west captured most of the honors, first prize going to Grace Kiner of Marseilles, Illinois. Her play is called "Wedding Clothes." The other prizes went to writers in Iowa, Pennsylvania, Oregon, and California. A total of 40 plays were submitted.

Dr. Paul Work of veg gardening has written a new book, *The Tomato*, which has recently been published by Orange Judd Company.

### PROFESSOR TAKES TOUR OF SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

#### Riley of Rural Engineering Takes Son in Self-Made Vehicle

The motor vehicle pictured at the left is one in which Professor H. W. Riley, head of the department of rural engineering, with his fourteen year old son, is rolling over a good share of "America First." The contraption is an innovation in the tourist equipment line, and Professor Riley asserts that in spite of its resemblance to an undertaker's wagon there is nothing dead about it. The car's only relation to undertaking, he assures us, is its relation to the entire trip, which is quite an undertaking in itself.

The picture shows the final result of a careful assemblage of parts from various "standard bred" automobiles, a result that can be characterized with the phrase "Body by Riley." There are beds for the two tourists tucked under the canvas which is seen to cover the rear, and which can on occasion be elevated to the level of the car top. Ample storage space is provided in cupboards under the bed, and on the running board boxes, which sport nifty parking lights.

Riley and Son sent the picture from Florida which state they were about to leave as they started westward. The car is to be their headquarters until next fall, when Professor Riley will return to the campus to reassume his teaching duties.

### DOMECON HEAD IS HONORED BY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer has been chosen by the American Women's Association of New York City as the honorary member of the association from New York state. She was one of the speakers at a recent mass meeting of business and professional women held by the Association at Madison Square Garden, New York City, and attended by thousands of women. The association is organized to represent the interests of women in business and the professions, and is raising funds to erect a hotel to afford its membership comfortable living and professional contacts at the same time.

### FACULTY MEMBERS IN N. Y.

Twelve members of the home economics faculty attended the annual meeting of the New York State Home Economics Association in New York City, April 5 and 6. Professor Martha Van Rensselaer spoke on how home economics interests in the state may work together. A discussion was led by Miss Claribel Nye, associate state home demonstration leader.

A conference of the members of the southern district of the Association will be held at the College on April 23rd and 24th.

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## CAMPUS CHATS

Our critical appetite for flaws in the ag college has become conscious of what seems to us a relative underinflation of the department of rural social organization. Work in rural sociology is becoming increasingly important as the problems of rural people become more apparent. We have cultivated a habit of attributing farm troubles to the low price of hay and wheat; we are tremendously concerned with "labor-incomes"; etc., etc. But such a one-track philosophy neglects the social consideration that not only farmers, but the whole nation seems to be neglecting. It is significant to note that, in so far as size goes, the department of rural social organization is to the department of ag economics and farm management about as one is to seven. Is this ratio compatible with the ratio of importance?

Clothes make the man—a well known proverb which refuses to divulge just what they make him. On April 1, along with Deacon Hawkins' buggy on the railroad station roof, the grand institution known as the ag association staged a hop in the Old Armory, which was planned to revive the old ag spirit. The dance didn't accomplish this aim, it more than accomplished it by means of old clothes and informalities. Even the spirits of the late J. Barleycorn were displaced and precipitated out by the

ancient and honorable ag spirit which wasn't as dead as some folks would make it out to be. Now that this spirit (ag) has been pried out of pupation the problem arises of how to keep it rolling along. Old clothes and informalities revived it, why not give them a chance to keep it going? Gentle reader, don't get the idea that we have any particular grudge against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, we haven't, but why not drop the stiff collars—it can't bring the spirit any closer to *rigor mortis* than it was prior to April 1st?

We noticed, the other day, one of our acquaintances who will graduate from Arts this June standing on the corner gazing curiously at Roberts Hall.

We hailed him thus: "Why that inquisitive look, ol' timer?"

He answered, "Well, I've never been in that building, and I want to give it a surprise before I graduate!"

We wonder how many Cornellians might truthfully say the same thing about Roberts Hall, or some other equally important building on the campus.

Has any one seen the albino robin yet this spring? For three successive summers this white-breasted red breast has been a familiar figure on the ag quadrangle. Has he failed us this year?

Once more the COUNTRYMAN office is surrounded by floriculture field trips—a sure harbinger of spring!

## THIS 'ERE &amp; THAT 'AIR

It takes a quantity of feeds to satisfy our human needs. It takes both protein feeds and fats (they've proved all this on Home Ec rats), with carbohydrate foodstuffs too to fit us for the work we do. And when a human being dines he has to have his vitamins or he will fail and pine away, and only hasten Judgment day. So when we feel the hunger pangs we get to work and sink our fangs in some substantial form of food which, when we have completely chewed, begins to build our bones afresh, and renovate our brains and flesh. Now, here's one gastronomic fact,—although we've got our stomachs packed we never leave the festive board until within our paunch is stored some kind of cheap and sweet dessert that makes us mentally inert. But while with such unflinching zeal we take dessert at every meal, we let the biggest feast of all, the feast we'll oftenest recall, slip by with nary pie nor cake to finish off the meal we make. By "biggest feast" I mean just this,—our college life of woe and bliss, our four-years long intensive glut of education "all else but." We overload our "mental" crops with "mental" spuds and "mental" chops, and then we leave without dessert. Now, while this brings no special hurt, it seems to me that we should try to take some courses on the fly for just the broadening effect that we so carelessly reject.

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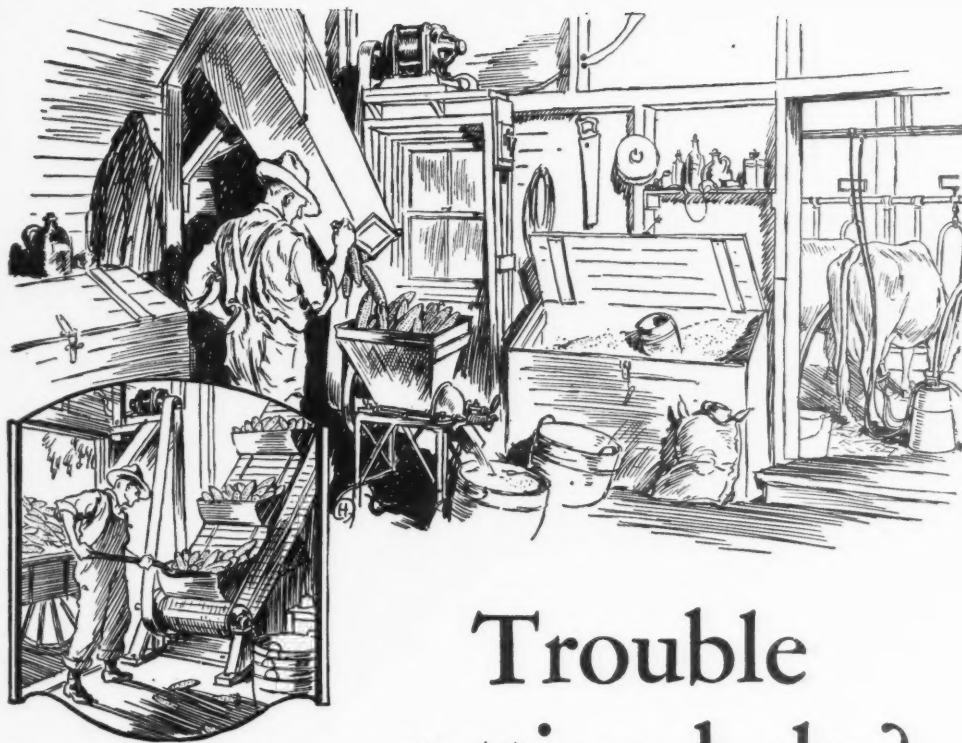


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In Red Wing, Minn., W. A. Cady can harvest his corn much earlier than his neighbors, because he cures it electrically. He has equipment which reduces the handling of grain before it is ready to use as feed, from five operations to one. He has electric milkers, cream separators, pumping and heating equipment and other productive and labor-saving devices.

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Groups of farmers who are ready to buy the necessary appliances will always find their light and power company ready to cooperate with them in any movement for farm electrification that is economically sound.

*The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Depts. of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, Amer. Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, Amer. Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Ass'n., National Ass'n. of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.*

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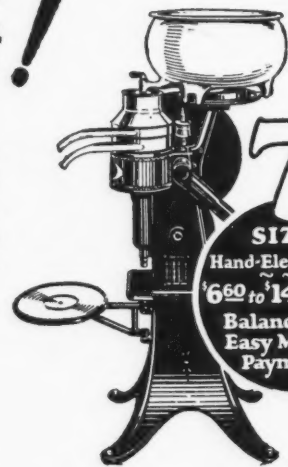
**P**UT a De Laval side-by-side with any other separator of approximate capacity. Mix 20 gallons of milk thoroughly and let it stay at normal room temperature of 70°. Run half through each machine. Wash the bowl and tinware of each in its own skim-milk. Then run the De Laval skim-milk through the other machine and vice versa. Weigh and test for butter-fat the cream each machine gets from the other's skim-milk.

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